

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17.

NEUTRALITY.

The House having gone into committee of the whole on the bill in addition to "an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," and to repeal the acts therein mentioned (to enact into one, with amendments, the several acts heretofore passed to enforce the neutral obligations of the United States).

Mr. FORSYTH rose in explanation of the views of the committee of foreign relations in proposing this bill, which was the result of the general enquiry into the various existing acts on this subject which had been referred to them, and which it was presumed answered the intentions of the House in directing the enquiry. Mr. F. briefly recapitulated the history of the several laws passed on this subject, from the act of 1794, rendered necessary by the French revolution and the want of sufficient power in the Executive to enforce on our citizens the observance of neutrality, down to the act of the last session; and concluded by explaining the amendment which the committee had deemed necessary to the strict impartiality of the provisions of the general bill they had reported.

Mr. ROBERTSON, of L., after submitting his reasons for disputing the propriety of the former acts; for believing that the provisions of the present bill exceeded the obligations imposed on us by a just regard to neutral duties, and went further than the neutral acts of any other nation—moved, first, to strike out the following proviso:

"That if any person so enlisted, shall, within thirty days after such enlistment, voluntarily discover upon oath to some justice of the peace, or other civil magistrate, the person or persons by whom he was so enlisted, so as that he or they may be apprehended or convicted of the said offence, such person so discovering the offender or offenders, shall be indemnified from the penalty prescribed by this act."

This motion was agreed to without a division.

Mr. CLAY offered some general remarks on the offensive nature of the bill, which, he said, instead of an act to enforce neutrality, ought to be entitled, an act for the benefit of his majesty the king of Spain. He also expressed his unwillingness thus to be called on to re-enact laws already in force, of which he did not wish to have now the labor of investigating their principles, or the responsibility if, wrong, of renovating and participating in them. Sufficient, he thought, for the day, was the evil thereof; and he was sorry the committee had not contented itself with bringing forward some original proposition, without hunting out and bringing up for re-enactment all the old laws heretofore passed on the subject. There was a great difference between suffering acts to remain un repealed, and bringing them up for re-enactment, and he gave notice, that, after this bill should be made as perfect as its friends could make it, he should submit a single proposition to leave the act of 1794 in force, and to repeal the acts of 1797 and of 1817. Mr. C. concluded by moving to strike out of the 2d section the words "which make it penal for a person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, with intent to be enlisted or entered," in the service of any foreign prince or state, &c.

Mr. FORSYTH opposed the motion, and observed, that after the great labor which the committee had undertaken on this subject, at the instance of the Speaker (Mr. Clay) they had some reason to complain of his remarks on the course they had taken. A general enquiry into the subject and revision of the acts, had been referred to them, and the committee had found it easier and better to amend and bring into one general bill all the acts, than to adopt any other course. Mr. F. said, that, so far from operating unfairly against the cause of the patriots, this bill removed certain provisions of the act of 1797, which bore exclusively on that cause, denouncing the severest penalties against those of our citizens who aid them, which this bill would render equal and impartial. Mr. F. adduced some arguments to shew the propriety of retaining the provision moved to be stricken out; but,

After some conversation between Mr. Clay and Mr. Forsyth, the question was taken, and Mr. Clay's motion agreed to without a count.

Mr. ROBERTSON, of Lou., objected to the penalties proposed by the bill, as unreasonably severe, and, instead of a fine of 10,000 dollars and 10 years imprisonment, which the judge might, at his discretion, impose on the offender—moved to substitute 2000 dollars and 3 years.

This motion was opposed by Messrs. Forsyth, Smith, of Maryland, Livermore, and Rhea, and supported by Messrs. Robertson, of Louisiana, Claiborne and Ball.

The question being divided—the motion to reduce the fine was negatived—ayes 40; and the motion to reduce the limit of imprisonment was carried; 62 to 60.

Mr. HOLMES, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the section so as to leave it to the discretion of the Judge to inflict both fine and imprisonment, or one only, instead of being obliged, as the bill stood, to impose both, if either. Negatived, ayes 55.

Mr. HERRICK moved to reduce the fine to 5000 dollars, which was also negatived.

After some other unsuccessful motions of minor importance,

Mr. FORSYTH moved to strike from the third section the provision which makes it penal for any citizen to fit out or

arm, without the jurisdiction of the United States, any ship or vessel with intent to commit hostilities upon the citizens or subjects of a friendly state—leaving in this section only the provisions against such citizens of the United States as shall, beyond our jurisdiction, fit out vessels to commit hostilities against the citizens of the United States.

This motion produced a good deal of debate, principally on the expediency of striking out the whole section, and on the impropriety of still retaining a feature in the bill which would admit the possibility of a crime so monstrous and improbable as that of citizens going abroad to commence war upon the citizens and commerce of their own country, and which, even if committed, would be punishable either as treason or piracy.

Messieurs Clay, Robertson, Forsyth, Smith, of Maryland, and Pitkin, joined in the discussion; but, before any question was taken, the committee rose; and The House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1818.

Sketch of what took place on the bill to amend the several acts for sustaining the neutral relations of the United States.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. DESHA in the chair, on the bill "in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against United States, and to repeal the acts therein mentioned."

A motion (made yesterday) to amend the fourth section of the bill, was now agreed to—the effect of which was to confine the provisions of that section to the punishment of any citizens of the United States who should fit out vessels to cruise against the commerce of the United States, leaving out what related to the commerce of foreign nations.

Mr. CLAY rose to propose an amendment he had before indicated. Amended as it had been, Mr. C. said he had no objection to retaining the fourth section; but moved to strike out all the remainder of the bill, except so much as retains the provisions of the act of 1794, and repeals the acts of 1797 and 1817; the simple effect of which amendment would be to repeal the act of 1797 and that of 1817. In the propriety of repealing the act of 1797, he understood the chairman of the committee to concur—of course, then, it would only be necessary to show, that the act of the last session ought to be repealed; and that it goes beyond any neutral duty we owe. In the threshold of this discussion, Mr. C. said he confessed, he did not like much the origin of that act. There had been some disclosures, not in an official form, but in such a shape as to entitle them to credence, that shewed that act to have been the result of a *teasing* on the part of foreign agents in this country, which he regretted to have seen. But, from whatever source it sprung, if it was an act necessary to preserve the neutral relations of the country, Mr. C. said it ought to be retained. But this he denied. The act was predicated on the ground that the existing provisions did not reach the case of the war now raging between Spain and the South American Provinces. In its provisions it went beyond the obligations of the United States to other powers, and that part of it was unprecedented in any nation, which compelled citizens of the United States to give bonds not to commit acts without the jurisdiction of the United States, which it is the business of foreign nations, and not of this government, to guard against. Does the act of 1794, said Mr. C. embrace the case of the Spanish Patriots? That was the question, and it was not worth while to disguise it. If St. Domingo was not included, as had been said, in the act of 1794, it would not follow that that act did not embrace the case of the Spanish patriots. What was the condition of Saint Domingo? Had the Executive of the United States ever acknowledged, in regard to that war, that it was a *civil war*, respecting which the United States stood in a neutral relation? No such acknowledgment, he said, had ever been made, in respect to the war in that island, as had been expressly made by the Executive, in regard to the war in South America, that it was a *civil war*. And, when the Courts came to apply the law to the cases before them, having the decision of the Executive to guide them, they must decide that the law of 1794 is applicable to both parties. The act of 1817, consequently, was wholly unnecessary to the object for which it was avowedly enacted, and was one of superfluous legislation. Mr. C. said he recollected with pleasure that he gave his negative to it; that every member from the state of which he was a Representative, did the same. He recollected that 63 members of that part of this House, with whom it had been, and would always be, his pride and pleasure to act, had recorded their votes against it. The voice of the country had since pronounced its doom, and left for Congress nothing to do but to repeal the act. Disguise it as you will, said he, the world has seen the act in its true character; has regarded it as a measure calculated to affect the struggle going on in the South, and discovered that, however neutral in its language, its bearing was altogether against the cause of the Patriots. How, asked he, is that war now carried on? But for the supplies drawn from this country through Havana for sustaining the army of Morillo, this modern Alva, whose career is characterized by all the enormities which have consigned to perpetual infamy the name of his great prototype—but for the supplies drawn through Havana, whose port is open to us only for the sake of those supplies, General Morillo could not have supported his army. This fact he had from the highest authority, from the commander of one of our national vessels who had been on a cruise in that quarter, and had received it from the lips of Morillo himself. It becomes us,

Mr. C. said, really and bona fide to perform our neutral obligations. He had seen and heard of circumstances respecting this subject, humiliating in the extreme. He had been told, for instance, that in the case lately argued in the Supreme Court of the United States, of some of those individuals tried in the Court of the United States at Boston, not only was the attorney general ready at his post, as he should be, to attend to it, but the attorney for the Massachusetts district was there to argue it also; and not satisfied with this, a foreign agent was seen attending the court, to see probably that nothing was omitted—and not even a poor Amicus Curiae was there to speak for the accused. Such was the state of the case, that the humanity of the attorney general had interposed, and induced that highly meritorious officer, to make some suggestions favorable to those individuals. Was there a man in this country, Mr. C. asked, who did not feel his conscience reproach him for that transaction?

The act of 1797 being given up on all hands, and the act of 1817 being, as he thought he had shewn, unnecessary, he hoped his motion would prevail. If, however, contrary to his belief, the house should decide that the act of 1794 did not cover the case of the existing civil war, and the act of 1817 should be thought necessary to bring it within the provisions of the act of 1794, Mr. C. said he should, in that event, submit another proposition to amend the bill, predicated on the idea that some provision was necessary in addition to the act of 1794.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Our Relations with Spain.

On Saturday the President communicated to the House of Representatives, a complete view of the state of our Relations with Spain, up to this date.

The Message and the Report of the Secretary of State are as follows.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 16th of December, and of the House of Representatives of the 24th of February last, I lay before Congress a report of the Secretary of State, and the papers referred to in it, respecting the negotiation with the Government of Spain. To explain fully the nature of the differences between the United States and Spain, and the conduct of the parties, it has been found necessary to go back to an early epoch. The recent correspondence, with the documents accompanying it, will give a full view of the whole subject, and place the conduct of the U. States, in every stage, and under every circumstance, for justice, moderation, and a firm adherence to their rights, on the high and honorable ground, which it has invariably sustained.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, March 14th, 1818.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
March 14th, 1818.

The Secretary of State, to whom have been referred the resolutions of the Senate of 16th December, and of the House of Representatives of 24th February last, has the honor of submitting to the President the correspondence between this Department and the Spanish Minister residing here, since he received the last instructions of his government to renew the negotiation which, at the time of the last communication to Congress, was suspended by the insufficiency of his powers. These Documents will shew the present state of the relations between the two governments.

As in the remonstrance by Mr. de Onis of the 6th of December, against the occupation by the United States of Amelia Island, he refers to a previous communication from him, denouncing the expedition of Sir Gregor McGregor against that place, his note of 9th July, being the paper thus referred to, is added to the papers now transmitted. Its date, when compared with that of the occupation of Amelia by McGregor, will shew that it was written ten days after that event; and the contents of his note of 6th Dec. shew that measures were taken by the competent authorities of the U. S. to arrest McGregor as soon as the unlawfulness of his proceedings within our jurisdiction had been made known to them by legal evidence, although he was beyond the reach of the process before it could be served upon his person. The tardiness of Mr. Onis's remonstrance is of itself a decisive vindication of the Magistrates of the United States against any imputation of neglect to enforce the laws; for, if the Spanish Minister himself had no evidence of the project of McGregor, sufficient to warrant him in addressing a note upon the subject to this Department, until ten days after it had been accomplished, it cannot be supposed that officers, whose authority to act commenced only at the moment of the actual violation of the laws, and who could be justified only by clear and explicit evidence of the facts in proof of such violation, should have been apprized of the necessity of their interposition in time to make it effectual before the person accused had departed from this country.

As, in the recent discussions between Mr. Onis and this Department, there is frequent reference to those of the negotiation at Aranjuez in 1805, the correspondence between the Extraordinary Mission of the United States at that period, and Don Pedro Cevallos, then the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Spain, will be also submitted as soon as may be, to be laid before Congress, together with the correspondence between Don Francisco Pizarro and Mr. Erving, immediately

preceding the transmission of new instructions to Mr. Onis, and other correspondence of Mr. Onis with this Department, tending to complete the view of the relations between the two countries.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The documents are of such volume, that it would require the whole space of our columns for a week to publish them.

We must therefore content ourselves with the following Abstract, for the present.

No. 1. Is a Letter from the Spanish Minister to the Secretary of State, remonstrating against the expedition of Sir Gregor McGregor, then on foot.

No. 2. Is also a Letter from the Spanish Minister to the Secretary of State, dated Dec. 6, 1817, remonstrating against the measure, just announced in the President's Message, of the suppression of the Establishments at Amelia Island and Galvezton.

No. 3. Is a letter from the same to the same, of the 10th December, 1817, announcing his readiness and desire to renew the negotiations on the existing differences between the United States and Spain, and to bring the same to a speedy termination.

No. 4. Is a letter from the Secretary of State to the Spanish Minister, appointing a time to communicate with him on the subject of his last note, and assuring him of the satisfaction of the President at the information it conveyed.

No. 5. Is a long letter from the Minister of Spain, of 29th December last, containing a treatise relative to the Eastern Boundary of Louisiana, and advancing anew all the claims heretofore set up by Spain in this respect.

No. 6. Is a letter of still greater length, of the 5th January last, from the Spanish Minister, and of the same character, respecting the Western Boundary of Louisiana.

No. 7. Is a letter, also of considerable length, of the 8th January last, respecting the claims of the United States on Spain for spoliation.

No. 8. Is a letter from the Spanish Minister of the same date making a formal protest against the actual occupation of Amelia Island, just then announced by the President to Congress.

No. 9. Is a letter from the Secretary of State to the Spanish Minister, under date of the 16th January, waving a reply to the long letters of M. de Onis, on the ground of the staleness of the subjects of them, and their frequent discussion heretofore; proposing a negotiation on specific terms; justifying the occupation of Amelia Island; and expressing a desire to proceed to conclude a treaty, without reverting to a course of proceeding, the only result of which must be further procrastination.

No. 10. Is a letter from the Spanish Minister of date January 24, complaining that a discussion of the old topics is avoided, and intimating that it must be because his arguments and the claims of Spain are unanswerable, &c.—proposing a different project of a Treaty; and renewing the protest against the occupation of Amelia Island and Galvezton.

No. 11. Is another letter from the Spanish Minister, soliciting a reply to his former letters; recapitulating his former points, and offering to submit the differences between the United States and Spain to the mediation of any one or more of the European powers.

No. 12. Is a very long and able reply from the Secretary of State to the several letters of the Spanish Minister; complying with the wish for a particular reply to his representations, and commencing at the source of each of the subjects of difference, and exploring them to their present state. This letter, framed with much precision and force, may be considered as conclusive. It is impossible to present the whole of it in one paper. We have selected the concluding paragraphs, which will afford to every reader a general idea of the present state of our relations with Spain.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Secretary Adams to Don Luis De Onis, dated March 12, 1818.

"You perceive, sir, that the government of the United States is not prepared either to renounce any of the claims which it has been so long urging upon the justice of Spain, or to acquiesce in any of those arguments which appear to you so luminous and irresistible. Determined to pursue the establishment of their rights, as long as by any possibility they can be pursued through the paths of peace, they have acquiesced, as the Message of the President at the commencement of the present session of Congress has informed you, in that policy of Spain which has hitherto procrastinated the amicable adjustment of these interests; not from an insensibility to their importance to this union, nor from any indifference to the object of being upon terms of cordial harmony with Spain; but, because peace is among the dearest and most earnest objects of their policy; and because they have considered, and still consider it, more congenial to the principles of humanity, and to the permanent welfare of both nations, to wait for the favorable operation of time upon the prejudices & passions opposed to them, than to resort to the unnecessary agency of force. After a lapse of thirteen years of patient forbearance, in waiting for the moment when Spain should find it expedient to meet their constant desire of bringing to a happy and harmonious termination the conflicting interests between them, it will need little additional effort to wait somewhat longer with the same expectation. The President deems this course even more advisable than that of referring the questions depending between the two nations to the arbitrament or mediation of one or more friendly European powers, as you have been authorized to propose. The statement in your note of the 10th of February, in reference to this subject, is not altogether correct. It is not the British Government which, on this occasion, has offered; but your government which, without first consulting or asking the concurrence of the United States, has requested the mediation of Great Britain. The British Government, as must be well known to you, have declined the offer of their mediation, unless it should be requested by both parties; and have communicated to the government of the United States this overture on the part of Spain. The President has thought proper, from motives, which he has no doubt will be deemed satisfactory, both to Great Britain and Spain, to decline uniting in this request. He is indeed fully persuaded that, notwithstanding any prepossessions which the British government may heretofore have entertained with regard to any of the points in controversy, they would have been entirely discarded in assuming the

office of a mediator. But it has hitherto been the policy, both of Europe and of the United States, to keep aloof from the general federative system of each other. The European States are combined together, and connected with one another, by a multitude of important interests and relations, with which the U. States have no concern, with which they have always manifested the determination not to interfere, and of which no communication being made to them by the governments of Europe, they have not information competent to enable them to estimate their extent and bearings. The United States, in justice to that harmony which they earnestly desire to cultivate with all the powers of Europe, in justice to that fundamental system of policy which forbids them from entering the labyrinth of European politics, must decline soliciting or acceding to the interference of any other government of Europe, for the settlement of their differences with Spain.

But however discouraging the tenor and character of your recent notes has been—the hopes which the promises and professions of your government had excited, that the time for the adjustment of these differences with Spain, herself, had at length arrived, the U. States will not abandon the expectation that more correct views of the subject will ultimately be suggested to your government, and they will always be disposed to meet them in the spirit of justice and amity. With regard to those parts of the Province of Louisiana, which have been incorporated within the state of that name, it is time that the discussion should cease. Forming part of the territory of a sovereign and independent state of this union, to dispose of them is not within the competency of the executive government of the United States; nor will the discussion be hereafter continued. But if you have proposals to make, to which it is possible for the government of the United States to listen with a prospect of bringing them to any practicable conclusion, I am authorized to receive them, and to conclude with you a treaty for the adjustment of all the differences between the two nations, upon terms which may be satisfactory to both.

With regard to the motives for the occupation of Amelia Island, the Messages from the President of the United States to Congress, and my letter to you of 16th January, have given the explanations which, it is presumed, will be satisfactory to your government. The exposed and feeble situation of that Island, as well as of the remainder of East Florida, with their local position in the neighborhood of the United States, have always been among the primary inducements of the United States for urging to Spain the expediency to the interests of both nations, that Spain should cede them for a just and suitable equivalent to the United States.

In the letter of the 28th of January, 1805, from Messrs. Pinkney and Monroe, to Mr. Cevallos, the following passage stands prominent among the arguments used by them to that effect. Should Spain, say they, "not place a strong force in Florida, it will not escape your excellency's attention, that it will be much exposed to the danger of being taken possession of by some other power, who might wish to hold it with very different views towards Spain than those which animate the government of the United States. Without a strong force being there, it might even become an asylum for adventurers and freebooters, to the great annoyance of both nations."

You know, sir, how far the events thus anticipated, and pointed out so early as in January, 1805, to the prudent foresight of Spain, have been realized. Pensacola has been occupied by another power, for the purpose of carrying on war from it against the United States, and Amelia Island has been occupied by adventurers, to the great annoyance of both nations, and of all others engaged in lawful commerce upon the Gulf of Mexico. Before these events occurred, the Congress of the United States, aware of the great and growing danger of them, which had been so long before distinctly foreseen, had made it the duty of the Executive government, in the case of such a contingency, to take the temporary possession of the country, which might be necessary to avert the injuries that must result from it. Amelia Island was taken, not from the possession of Spain, but of those from whom she had been equally incapable of keeping, or of recovering its possession, and who were using it for purposes incompatible with the laws of nations and of the United States. No purpose, either of taking or of retaining it, as a conquest from Spain, has ever been entertained, and unless ceded by Spain to the United States, it will be restored, whenever the danger of its being again thus occupied and misused shall have ceased.

It is needless to add, that the proposal, that the United States should take any further measures than those already provided by law for preventing armaments hostile to Spain within the territories of the United States, is inadmissible. The measures already taken, and the laws already existing against all hostile armaments within our jurisdiction, incompatible with the obligations of neutrality, are sufficient for its preservation; and the necessary means will continue to be used, as they have been, to carry them faithfully into execution.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, sir, your obedient and very humble servant.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The Buenos Ayrean ship Union, Com. Brown, and bri, Independencia del Sud, capt. Grinnalds, with another patriot brig, continue to cruise off Havana,

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 10.

INTERESTING DEBATE.

To our readers, we are satisfied, the congressional debate will be most acceptable; the publication of which we have commenced in a preceding part of this paper, on the bill which the National Intelligencer entitles "a bill to sustain our neutral relations," but which, as originally reported, was very aptly styled in the debate, "a bill for the benefit of his majesty the King of Spain!" We shall give the whole of the discussion, because it will shed great light on the course of the measures of government in relation to the contest in South America, and on the principles which should govern us on that subject. The bill, in the course of the debate, was so modified in favor of the patriots, that most of their friends, and the friends of real neutrality, in the house, voted to engross it for a third reading. But the modifications have rendered it so unpleasant to the federal members and the devoted partisans of administration, that the National Intelligencer says it will probably be indefinitely postponed; and thus will the odious anti-neutral law of 1817, still remain in force, to the deep injury of the Southern Patriots, and the shame and disgrace of our country!

In the progress of the debate on our neutral relations, Mr. Forsyth mentioned a vote of thanks passed by the Mexican Congress to Speaker Clay, "for his magnanimous exertions in favor of their cause." Mr. CLAY replied that he had no knowledge of that vote—meaning, we presume, that he had never received any official information of it; Dr. Robinson having merely mentioned in a newspaper that such a vote had passed;—but, said the Speaker, "of such a distinction, if it were so, I should feel proud. If I have deserved such an honor from the patriots for my exertions, I submit it to my friend from Georgia, whether he does not deserve a vote of thanks from the opposite party [the adored Ferdinand] for his exertions on that side!" If we might be permitted to answer this suggestion of the Speaker, we should say that Mr. Forsyth is not only entitled to a vote of thanks, but a statue of gold, from the adored embroiderer of petticoats, the immaculate Ferdinand, for his exertions on "that side." Whatever motives may have induced that gentleman to display so much zeal in the passage of bills hostile to the South Americans, and contrary to our neutral duties—and we doubt not his motives were good, the effect of his exertions has been infinitely more favorable to Ferdinand than those of the Chevalier Onis, the Spanish ambassador. Nor will Mr. Forsyth's assertion, though by no means a fact, that the public sentiment has approved the laws against the patriots; nor will his idle and unworthy sarcasms on the conduct of "certain public prints," be at all unacceptable to "the majesty" of enslaved Spain. All intelligence favorable to the cause of the Spanish despot, true or not true; all censure and abuse of those actively hostile to his tyranny, and to his success in forging more galling chains for the South Americans; all these things, proceeding from the chairman of the committee of foreign relations in congress, must be extremely gratifying to Ferdinand; and if the procurement of the passage of the anti-neutral act of congress, of 1817, produced, as Mr. Clay intimates, the bestowal of some honor on the faithful minister of Ferdinand in this country, surely Mr. Forsyth, who may be considered the principal author of that law, and certainly one of its most zealous supporters, is eminently entitled to the most gracious consideration of his "adored majesty."

"A SPECK OF WAR."

In his place, in congress, Mr. Forsyth remarked, that "before the end of the present session of congress, he hoped to be permitted to shew to the Speaker, how the adored Ferdinand might be made responsible for the conduct of Spain to the United States." Mr. CLAY "expressed his thanks for this information, and the pleasure it gave him." We should have supposed that this conversation presented "a speck of war in the horizon;" that there was an intention to *coerce* Spain into a sense of justice to us; but, alas! Mr. Gales says, that Mr. Forsyth's remark "had no such bearing;" and the Secretary of State has, as our readers will see, formally assured the Spanish minister, that although Spain has committed enormous injuries against us; although the United States have waited patiently thirteen years, in the hope of a redress of those injuries, "it will need little additional effort to wait somewhat longer in the same expectation!" Our government intimates that it is so much in love with peace, entertains so much confidence in the ultimate justice of the Spanish king, that it will not go to war for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the past, and security for the future. This sort of policy may be denominated *candor* by people ever ready to eulogize the *powers that be*;—but for our part, we think that the veriest tyro in diplomacy, the merest novice in politics, would have had more prudence than thus to have encouraged Spain in her perseverance in withholding justice from our country. Highly do we estimate the blessings of peace; but, surely, peace can only be preserved, we can only secure the respect of other powers, by unceasingly holding out to them a determination promptly to resist injuries, and resolutely to punish them, if they are not speedily and spontaneously redressed.

We have run over the correspondence of Mr. Adams with the Spanish envoy. The language of the latter is extremely high-toned and offensive, inasmuch that the Secretary of State thus admonishes him on the subject—"You more than once intimate, that the American government does not, itself, believe in the validity of the statements and arguments used by its ministers, in support of the claims of the United States. To language and sentiments such as these, the government of the United States cannot reply; nor can it, without an effort, continue at all a discussion sullied by such unworthy and groundless imputations." Not only is the language of Don Onís towering and insulting, but his pretensions of the most extravagant nature.—He ever proposes that a part of the sovereign state of Louisiana should be receded to Spain. Now, can it be expected, under all these circumstances, that we can ever hope for a peaceable redress of Spanish wrongs? Was it manly or right for our executive, substantially to tell Spain, that they would wait in peace until her sense of justice might induce her to yield to our just claims? Is it decent or proper that congress, with the indignities of Spain staring them in the face, should continue to legislate for her benefit, to the manifest disadvantage of her oppressed and struggling colonists?

NEAPOLITAN NEGOTIATION.
The correspondence between Mr. Pinkney and the government of Naples, on the subject of remuneration for American ships and merchandise confiscated by the former government of that kingdom, has been laid before congress and published. No hope is held out by it, of any compensation whatever being made to our injured merchants. The "Legitimate" king of Naples disclaims any responsibility for the injustice committed under the authority of Murat. This argument, as Mr. Pinkney truly intimates, was furnished by the federal prints in America, which contemned the interests of their own country in their zeal for the interests of legitimate royalty in Europe. As well might one administration of our government refuse responsibility to foreign nations for the acts of a preceding administration, as for the king of Naples to disavow a like responsibility for the acts of a former actual government of his country. Whatever changes take place in the government of a nation, public law & public right require that those changes should be made neither a cause nor a pretext for withholding justice from foreign powers. Any other principle than this, would render commerce and intercourse between nations entirely unsafe, & would destroy all hope of obtaining indemnity from one set of rulers for the violence and robberies committed by the authority of another set of rulers of the same country. We suppose, however, that, as usual, the claims upon Naples will evaporate in "words, words, words."

GAZETTE SUMMARY.

News has been received from England to the 30th of January. We shall give an article or two, in another No. of our paper, showing the respect which the English begin to pay to us, and the compliments they have bestowed upon the Franklin 74, and our navy in general.—The markets in London and Liverpool for Tobacco and Cotton were very good and prices getting higher. Sea Island cotton was from 2s. 5d. to 3s. Orleans 23 1-2d. Flour was not brisk. The parliament assembled January 27; the Prince Regent's speech contains nothing of interest; it states that the strongest assurances of friendship had been received from foreign powers, and that improvement had taken place in the domestic industry and prosperity of England. A loan of 3 millions, at 5 per cent, was opened for Prussia in London. A third edition of Lady Morgan's France had been published. A London paper says that "Mr. Bageot has formally protested against the occupation of Florida by the United States, either as a cession from Spain, or in any other manner." A Paris print states, as report, "that the government of the United States, having been invited to accede to the Holy Alliance, has answered, that they adopt the principles of it; but that a formal adhesion would not be consistent with the spirit of their constitution." The people of Naples are represented to be very much dissatisfied with the proceedings of their king. Of the cholera morbus, 4 or 500 persons died a day at Calcutta for some time, occasioned by eating bad rice.

Gen. Aury and suite have left Amelia Island, as has col. Bankhead. Five respectable citizens of Georgia have certified, that the patriots, who took possession of Amelia Island, were not guilty of giving any shelter or encouragement to runaway negroes from the United States; that no slaves were introduced by any individuals belonging to it, into the southern states; that Amelia was not made a place for smuggling; & that the deportment of the patriot authorities was invariably honorable and respectful to our laws and people.

The three fellows, who robbed the mail near Havre de Grace in Maryland, have been taken up, two of them named HARE in Baltimore, and another of the same name in Philadelphia, with 5 or 6 of their accomplices. Large sums were found on them; 90,000 dollars had been recovered at the General Post Office, at latest accounts. The whole plot has been disclosed.

Dupont's powder mills on the Brandywine were blown up the 19th of March, upwards of 30 people killed, and many wounded. The principal magazine, one of the factories, the refinery and drying house, were saved, as were also Dupont

and his family. A part of Mr. Trotter's powder works below Lexington, was also blown up the other day, though very little damage was done.

Resolutions have been referred in congress, to the committee of internal improvements, for inquiry into the expediency of authorizing subscriptions on the part of the United States to the canals proposed to be cut on the Kentucky and Indiana sides of the Falls of Ohio; and a proposition is before congress to authorize the general government to subscribe one thousand shares of stock to the Company for making a canal between the Delaware and Chesapeake, as is a bill making an appropriation to complete the Great Cumberland Turnpike. These proceedings have immediately grown out of a decision of the house of representatives, by a majority of 90 to 75, "that congress has power, under the constitution, to appropriate money for the construction of post roads, military and other roads, and of canals, and for the improvement of water courses." Of the Kentucky members, Messrs. Clay, Anderson, Johnson, Quarles, Robertson and Trimble, voted for the resolution; Messrs. Desha, New and Speed against it. Much debate took place on internal improvements, and the powers of congress on the subject. Mr. CLAY and col. Johnson were very zealous supporters of the resolution which was adopted, as well as some others of nearly the same import. A letter from Washington, published in New York, thus speaks of Mr. CLAY on the occasion:—"The galleries of the house were crowded, in consequence of a report that Mr. CLAY and Mr. BARBOUR were expected to come out on the resolutions expressive of the power of congress to construct roads and canals. Mr. BARBOUR delivered one of the most able and ingenious speeches on the negative of the question, which I have ever heard." "Mr. CLAY arose, full of the vital stamina for proud debate. It had been suggested, that gentlemen in favor of roads and canals were aiming, unknowingly, at a broad and dangerous usurpation. "If," said Mr. CLAY, "it be usurpation to strengthen this union as Washington, the father of his country, would have strengthened it; if it be usurpation to unite by stronger and more intimate ties, the various sections of the country; if it be usurpation to promote commerce, internal trade, and domestic convenience; if it be usurpation to advance the power, wealth, glory, and magnificence of the nation, as expressly warranted by the constitution; then are we usurpers." I do not repeat his exact words, but such were his ideas. After a few bold, nervous, and appropriate introductory remarks, he proceeded to explain away, in a powerful and emphatic manner, the constitutional objections of his adversaries. He concluded his speech in a masterly prophetic view of our future grandeur. While he pointed his finger to the map of the United States, being at the south end of the hall, and painted the scenes which would surround us, when fifty or a hundred millions of people should cover our soil; when we arose to the phrenzied vehemence of the great Athenian orator, and being upon the future strength, power and glory of our republic, in the expansion of her internal resources, every heart was silent, every ordinary emotion was suspended. It was indeed a great effort, and compensated with a retributive applause.—Several of the foreign ministers were present, and I was proud to have them witness the speeches of BARBOUR and CLAY. These two distinguished men, as well as many others in the American Senate, will challenge a competition with any European orators, in her deliberative assemblies. Mr. CLAY is certainly one of the greatest popular orators I ever heard. Yet I am sorry to think that he wants one great requisite—preparation. His manner of speaking, his gestures, the intonations of his voice, his full and impressive emphasis, every thing is of the highest order; but deep and patient research—strong habits of thinking—laborious preparation and mature arrangement, are sometimes wanting in this popular speaker."

A bill has passed the house, giving to Michigan territory a delegate in congress. John Tiernan was the other day hung near Pittsburg for the murder of Patrick Campbell. The U. S. ship Hornet is about to sail from New York, for St. Domingo and the Spanish Maine. The election in New Hampshire has terminated in the complete triumph of the republican party, by increased majorities.

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.
MILLEDGEVILLE, March 11.
Gentlemen—A report has this morning reached us, which we fear may be true, to this purport: General Gaines, with a few others, set off some time last month from Fort Early, to descend the river (Flint) to Fort Scott. The report is, that the boat was stove on the 25th ult.; Major Wright, (aid to General Gaines and son of Gov. Wright) with others, said to be drowned. General Gaines was seen to reach the shore (by a man who gained the opposite side, and brings the report) but has not since been heard of, and is thought to have fallen into the hands of the hostile Indians.—Such is the rumor—we pray God it may not be true, but fear it is so.

WASHINGTON, March 24.
THE INDIAN WAR.
Our accounts from Milledgeville, under date of the 13th instant, furnish us the pleasing occasion of contradicting the report of the disaster said to have occurred to General Gaines; though it was

not without some foundation, an accident having occurred, of the particulars of which we have no information, except that some person was drowned. From the present state of our information, we incline to believe that Major Wright escaped, as well as General Gaines. The reports from the interior are so vague as to lose all definite shape before they reach even Milledgeville.

A skirmish took place on the 9th inst. between a party of militia of Telfair county, and fifty or sixty Indians, which resulted in the rout of the militia. Several are known to be killed, among whom is Major Cotham, and the fate of several others is not known. A part of the detachment escaped, bringing off with them one badly wounded. Several Indians were killed in the skirmish, which, it is believed, the Indians brought on by the stratagem of letting a young man, whom they scalped a few days before, escape to the settlement.

In consequence of this skirmish, the Governor had ordered the Pulaski troop of cavalry to scour the frontier.

POSTSCRIPT.

CONGRESS.—In the house of representatives, Mr. CLAY moved, on the 25th of March, an amendment to the general appropriation bill, providing a year's salary and an outfit for a minister to Buenos Ayres, whenever the President shall think fit to send one. This is the anxiously expected motion of Mr. CLAY, in reference to a recognition of South American independence. It has been made in a form well calculated to ensure its success; manifesting great delicacy towards the President; intimating to him the wish of congress that South American independence should be acknowledged, and placing a fund at his disposal whenever he shall depute an envoy to the republic of La Plata, the most firmly established of the patriot governments. In support of this very politic and just proposition, Mr. CLAY is stated to have delivered a luminous and able speech, which occupied him four hours. He was supported by Mr. HOLMES, Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana, Mr. TUCKER, Col. JOHNSON, and Mr. FLOYD; and opposed by Mr. FORTTH, gen. SMITH, Mr. LOWMEY, Mr. HUGH NELSON, & Mr. SMYTH. No debate of greater magnitude, nor any one displaying greater ability, has perhaps ever taken place in congress. It involved a discussion of the policy of recognizing South American independence; the condition of that country; the conduct of our government in relation to it; our policy in regard to Europe generally, and the subject of a war with Spain. No decision had occurred at the date of our latest advices.

In the bill, the proposed amendment to which produced the debate above described, an appropriation of \$30,000 was made to pay the salaries and defray the expenses of the three commissioners sent by the President, last winter, to South America, to gain information of the state of that country. Mr. CLAY protested against this appropriation, because the constitution did not justify the appointment of such commissioners, and it was in violation of a positive law of congress, fixing the grade of the only ministers to be sent abroad, that of minister plenipotentiary and of charge des affaires. Besides, the President had not submitted the nomination of the commissioners to the Senate, as was his duty, before they sailed, inasmuch as congress had convened prior to that event. Nor would the mission prove of much benefit. We shall publish the debate hereafter. The appropriation was suspended, to obtain additional information from the executive.

Notwithstanding the prediction of the National Intelligencer to the contrary, the bill concerning our neutrality in the contest between Spain and her former colonies, amended so as to place the patriots on a more favorable footing than our laws have heretofore viewed them. Soon after the action closed, a Portuguese frigate came up, took both vessels, and carried them into Montevideo, where the schr. remained, and her officers and crew in prison, late in December.

MARRIED.
On Thursday, the 2d instant, by the Rev. R. Cloud, Mr. WILLIAM HOWE, to Miss NANCY SIMPSON, both of this county.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. David Robinson, Mr. CUMBERLAND WILSON, of this place, to Miss MARY HARRIS, of Woodford county.

Won by the charm "Of goodness irresistible, and all In sweet confusion lost, she blushed consent."

BANK OF GREEN RIVER.
THE CAPITAL STOCK
IN THE BANK OF GREEN RIVER, having been subscribed in the town of GLASGOW, on the 1st Monday of April, 1818, according to law, an Election for a President and Eight Directors to said bank, will be held in the court-house in said town, on MONDAY, the 11th of MAY next, in pursuance of the Act of Incorporation.

JOHN GORIN, Sen'r. } BEN. MONROE, }
ALEX'R. ADAMS, } WM. SAVAGE, }
H'Y. CRUTCHER, } WM. T. BUSH, }
WM. THOMPSON, } RICH'D. GARRETT. }
JOS. WINDLOP, }

band of Buenos Ayres troops; the latter were defeated. The patriots, commanded by the French General Brayer, had not succeeded at Talcahuana, the only port retained by the Spaniards in Chili; but the Chilians cannot probably ever be subdued. A letter writer very illiberally, and we hope fallaciously, says that "republicanism can never flourish in La Plata." This is doubtless an aspersion.

A rumor, not credited, prevailed at Washington, March 28, of a battle between Jackson and the Indians.

Dr. DRAKE has resigned his professorship in our Medical College;—Dr. SHOOT has been chosen his successor.

The "Central Bank" at Bardstov, goes into operation 1st of June, as do almost immediately the banks at Mount Sterling, Bowling-Green, Russellville, Glasgow, Lancaster, and perhaps others.

General Mina not Dead.

BALTIMORE, March 27.
On the authority of two letters received in this city, one from the aid of Gen. Mina dated 14 days since, the other from Gen. Mina himself, dated only 20 days since, we are justified in asserting that the account published of that officer being taken and shot, is without foundation, and that his affairs are now in a more prosperous situation than ever they have yet been.—(Fed. Rep.)

SUCCESS OF THE PATRIOTS.
Extract of a letter received at St. Thomas, from Porto Bello, 19 Feb. 1818.

"Bolivar is at Hogara, where La Terra defeated Sazayzo. He has 12 pieces of artillery and 3000 men. A few days ago his cavalry surprised the Royalists, and cut to pieces a fine regiment of hussars, of Ferdinand the 7th, 500 in number."

The advanced pickets of the Royalists, have been also defeated, in some late attacks by the cavalry of the Patriots, which is very formidable, and has formed a junction with Bolivar. Morillo has advanced from Calabozo to join the army. Much is expected from his presence; and should the Patriots risk a general engagement, Morillo no doubt will succeed, otherwise it is very doubtful. By this you will perceive that Bolivar is advancing and Morillo on the defensive.

Both main armies are not one day's march from each other; but the vast superiority of the Patriots' cavalry shields their army from Morillo's infantry. We look every hour for some decisive act from one side or the other. The fact is, Morillo is surrounded; and, unless by some desperate act on his part, it will be difficult for him to escape. The above may be relied on, as it comes in such a manner as to put the truth beyond a doubt."

Good News from the Patriots.
From a Nassau (N. P.) Paper.

Late information from Quayaquil and Panama states, that the Royalist Army in Peru had capitulated to the patriots; and that in consequence the armies of Buenos Ayres and Chili, which had united, were on their march for Lima. Casco, the former capital of Peru, had become independent, which excited great alarm in Lima, the present capital. The ports of Lima, and Quayaquil were strictly blockaded by the patriots, who are said to have upwards of eighty vessels of war, among which are some frigates.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 14.
Capt. Oliver, of the ship Augustus, from Buenos Ayres, informs, that about the 10th of November, the Buenos Ayres government schooner Atrevido, of 18 guns and 150 men, commanded by Capt. John Hadell, bound out of La Plata on a cruise, was brought to by a Portuguese sloop of war, the commander of which demanded to search the schr. and examine her papers. The demand was refused, and a battle ensued, which resulted in the capture of the sloop of war, and in the loss of many men on both sides. Soon after the action closed, a Portuguese frigate came up, took both vessels, and carried them into Montevideo, where the schr. remained, and her officers and crew in prison, late in December.

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WM. THOMPSON, } RICH'D. GARRETT. }
JOS. WINDLOP, }

Fifty Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY from the Subscriber living in Bath County on Flat Creek on the 13th day of February last, a negro man named

PETER.
About forty years old, five feet six inches high, dark complexion, heavy built, his left hand drawn crooked by a burn, when a child, had on when he went away a blue frock lined with red, and a wool hat, took with him a black frock coat of liney-janes. It is supposed he will make for the state of Ohio. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver said fellow to me in Bath County, or secure him in any Jail so I get him again.

The Important Day, HIS ARRIVAL.

THIS MORNING,

At 10 o'clock precisely, the wheels of the

GRAND

Masonic Hall Lottery,

Commence their revolutions in the spacious room over Messrs. Higgins & Pritchett's store, opposite Keen's tavern.

Those who have not yet purchased tickets, and wish to draw the capital prize of

Five Thousand Dollars,

payable in part by tickets, which tickets may draw in cash, upwards of

90 THOUSAND DOLLARS

Must make a purchase this morning. Tickets are now selling with astonishing rapidity, and will soon advance in price.

April 10-11

AUCTION SALE.

On Thursday next, April 16,

Will be sold at Auction,

HOUSE AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF

BEDS & BEDDING, BUREAUS, TABLES,

CHAIRS, 1 STOVE & PIPE, &c. &c.

Sale to commence at ten o'clock, at the house of John O'Hara, next door to Mr. Rankin, on Main street.

BUCK, BRADFORD & MEGOWAN, Aucs. April 10-11

LEGHORN BONNETS.

Mrs. SAUNDERS informs the Ladies, that she has just received from PHILADELPHIA,

A STOCK OF ELEGANT LEGHORN AND

WHITE CHIP BONNETS,

WHICH she now offers for sale, at her Millinery Store, on Main street, Lexington, where they are invited to call, and see for themselves.

N. B.—TWO YOUNG LADIES, of respectable connections, are wanted as APPRENTICES to the Millinery Business.

April 10-11

Hope Powder Mills,

One mile west of Lexington, on the Woodford Road.

JOSEPH & GEORGE BOSWELL,

HAVE entered into Co-Partnership with

SPENCER COOPER, for the purpose of

manufacturing GUN-POWDER, under the

firm of

SPENCER COOPER & CO.

Who will keep a constant supply of Gun-Powder, equal to any made in the United States and will sell on as good terms.

All orders will be strictly attended to, and they will continue to give the highest price for SALT-PETRE, delivered at J. & G. Boswell's Store, on Cheapside, Lexington, or at their Mills.

SPENCER COOPER & CO.

MUSKRATS.

4000 MUSKRATS, of a very superior quality,

FOR SALE, at 20 cents per skin. Enquire of

E. J. WINTER.

April 10-31

Wax Calf Skins.

The Subscriber, amongst his other Stock of

LEATHER,

HAS ON HAND,

40 Dzs. PRIME WAX CALF SKINS,

Which he will dispose of on moderate terms.

JOHN HULL.

April 10-11

25 bbls. ORLEANS SUGAR

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by

WILLIAM LEAFY & SON.

April 10-31

E. PARMLY,

Will execute in the line of his Profession,

in Lexington for a few days longer. Persons wanting his professional services, will find it advantageous to avail themselves of the present opportunity.

Application to be made at his lodgings, at Mrs. Essex's, Main street.

April 10-31

Literary Notice.

THE SUMMER SESSION

IN THE TRANSLAYAN UNIVERSITY, will as usual, commence on the FIRST MONDAY

OF MAY, and will be continued till the last week of September. During the first week of the session, the classes will be formed in the departments of Languages and Mathematics—on the second week, courses of Lectures will commence on

NATURAL AND BIBLICAL CRITICISM, AND

MORAL PHILOSOPHY, SYSTEMATIC

ASTRONOMY, THEOLOGY.

The two courses on Philosophy, will embrace at least One Hundred Lectures. The number of Lectures on the other subjects, will be regulated, by the time which those who may attend them, may have to devote to these studies.

The prices of tuition, in the University, are \$10 per session, in the department of Languages, and \$12 50, in the Scientific Departments. In all the departments, the arrangements will be such, that every student will be fully employed—and the situation of one who may be disposed to be idle, very disagreeable.

R. H. BISHOP.

April 10-41

JOHN M. HEWETT,

Offers his services to the inhabitants of

Jessamine and the adjacent counties, in the Practice of the LAW, and promises that no exertion on his part shall be wanting, to merit their patronage. His Office is kept in the first brick house north of Gen. Lewis's tavern, in the town of Nicholasville.

April 10-41

A Female House Servant,

WHO understands cooking and washing, is

wanted on hire, for whom an extra

price will be given, either by the month or year. Enquire at the Gazette Office.

April 10-31

TANNING

AND

Dressing of Leather.

THE subscriber is desirous of employing a

good workman in the above mechanical

NOTICE.

MY friends in Georgetown, the Great Crossings, the Stamping-County, Frankfort, Nicholasville, Versailles, &c. are requested to send me their lists of subscribers to the Garrison, next week. The paper issues then. They are also requested to continue their exertions in the cause of correct principles.

X. J. GAINES.

April 10-11

Kentucky Society,

For the Encouragement of Domestic

Manufactures.

AN Adjourned Meeting of this Society, will

be held on WEDNESDAY next, at 11

o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in Lexington. The friends of Domestic Manu-

factures, are particularly requested to attend

R. WICKLIFFE, President.

April 10-11

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Recruiting Rendez-

vous of the 8th Regiment U. S. Infantry, in Lexington, Ky. on the night of the 5th inst.

THOMAS ALSOP.

A private of said regiment, 21 years of age, 5

feet 8 inches high, blue eyes, dark hair, fair

complexion, born in Caroline county, Va. had

on when he went away, a round hat, grey round

about, and pantaloons, and white flannel shirt.

Whoever apprehends said deserter, and either

gives him up to an officer of the United States

army, secures him in jail, or delivers him to me

at this place, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

R. B. HYDE.

Lieut. 8th U. S. Infantry.

April 10-31

To the Citizens of Lexington.

NOTICE.

TOWN of Lexington, to fill the vacancies

occasioned by the resignation of Messrs. Stephen Chipley and Oliver Keene, is postponed

until SATURDAY, the 25th day of the present month.

By order of the Board,

Teste, H. B. SMITH, clk.

April 10-11

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Ver-

sailles, Ky.—which, if not taken out be-

fore the first of July next, will be sent to the

General Post Office as dead letters.

Wm. Abbott

Jane Johnson, 2

Robert Johnson

William N. Kidd

Presley T. Lampton

Fanny T. Lewis

